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2/2/82 Department of State

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TO AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES IMMEDIATE
INFO AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO IMMEDIATE

STATE 027731

FOR AMBASSADOR

E.O. 12065: ADS 3-31-88 (SERVICE, R.E.)

TAGS: SHUM, PINS, MILI, AR

SUBJECT: ARGENTINE CERTIFICATION

DECAPTIONED

1. - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. THIS MESSAGE TRANSMITS TEXT OF CERTIFICATION REPORT BE SENT TO CONGRESS IN CONNECTION WITH REPEAL OF THE HUMPHREY-KENNEDY AMENDMENT. ALL INTERESTED DEPARTMENT OFFICES HAVE CLEARED. REPORT WILL BE SENT UNDER COVER OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OR SECRETARY OF STATE MAKING SPECIFIC CERTIFICATIONS AS REQUIRED BY REPEAL OF LEGISLATION.

3. WHILE WE DO NOT YET HAVE DATE FOR DELIVERING CHILEAN AND ARGENTINE CERTIFICATIONS TO THE CONGRESS (THIS DEPENDS IN PART ON HOW LONG A DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE SECRETARY WILL TAKE AND IF WE GO THAT ROUTE), DEPARTMENT REQUESTS AND POST CORRECTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS BY FEBRUARY 5.

4. TEXT. BEGIN QUOTE. OVERVIEW

(1) FROM 1969 THROUGH 1976 ARGENTINA EXPERIENCED UNPRECEDENTED INTERNAL VIOLENCE. LEFTIST TERRORIST

GROUPS WERE MATCHED BY RIGHTIST ORGANIZATIONS, OFTEN WITH TIES TO SECURITY FORCES. STATE OF SIEGE POWERS WERE INVOKED REPEATEDLY AND HAVE REMAINED IN FORCE CONTINUOUSLY SINCE IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MRS. PERON IN LATE 1974. THE MILITARY TOOK POWER IN 1976 AND DECLARED WAR ON TERRORISM; VIOLENCE ON ALL SIDES ESCALATED; MANY THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE DETAINED OR DISAPPEARED. SINCE 1979 TERRORISM HAS BEEN UNDER CONTROL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONDITIONS HAVE IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY.

--COMPARED TO THE THOUSANDS OF DISAPPEARANCES IN EARLIER YEARS, THERE WERE 44 CASES IN 1979, 12 IN 1980 AND ONE POSSIBLE CASE REPORTED IN 1981.

--FROM A TOTAL OF OVER 8,200 PEOPLE DETAINED UNDER STATE OF SIEGE POWERS BETWEEN 1974 AND 1980, THE NUMBER HAS DECLINED STEADILY TO ABOUT 640 AT THE END OF 1981. THERE WERE NO NEW DETENTIONS UNDER PEN AUTHORITY IN 1981 AND ABOUT 500 PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR OTHER THAN COMMON CRIMINAL REASONS WERE RELEASED OR PLACED ON A FORM OF SUPERVISED PAROLE.

-- THE SYSTEMATIC USE OF TORTURE DURING THE INTER-

ROGATION PHASE HAS ENDED; THERE WERE THREE ALLEGATIONS OF MISTREATMENT IN 1981.

-- AS A RESULT OF A SUPREME COURT DECISION THAT BROAD CHARGES OF SUBVERSION ARE NO LONGER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR DETENTION, THE COURTS HAVE INCREASINGLY APPLIED THE TEST OF REASONABLENESS TO PROLONGED DETENTIONS AND HAVE ORDERED THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN A NUMBER OF CASES.

-- FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS CONTINUE TO EXPAND.

-- ALTHOUGH POLITICAL PARTY ACTIVITY REMAINS OFFICIALLY SUSPENDED, POLITICIANS SPEAK OUT ON ISSUES AND MAINTAIN AN INFORMAL MULTI-PARTY COALITION. THE GOVERNMENT PROMISES A NEW LAW TO PERMIT RESUMED POLITICAL PARTY ACTIVITY BY MID-1982.

THE ISSUE OF THE DISAPPEARED IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AND SENSITIVE HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN ARGENTINA. IN 1977, THE GOVERNMENT TOOK AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD CLARIFYING THE FATE OF

DISAPPEARED PERSONS BY PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF THOSE STILL IN DETENTION. THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONSISTENTLY DENIED THAT THERE ARE ANY PRISONERS IN SECRET DETENTION. MOST OBSERVERS AGREE THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE DISAPPEARED ARE DEAD. IN 1979, THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A LAW WHICH SHORTENED THE PERIOD FOR A COURT FINDING OF PRESUMPTIVE DEATH. WHILE HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE CRITICIZED THIS LAW, IT HAS ALLEVIATED SOME PERSONAL HARDSHIPS IN LEGAL AND FINANCIAL MATTERS FOR THE FAMILIES OF DISAPPEARED.

TO THE MILITARY THE QUESTION OF ACCOUNTABILITY RAISES CONCERNS OVER REPRISALS BY A FUTURE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT AND THUS IMPINGES ON THE RESTORATION OF DUE PROCESS AND RETURN TO DEMOCRATIC RULE. MOST ARGENTINES RECOGNIZE THAT THE MATTER MUST BE RESOLVED IN TIME, BUT DIFFER ON HOW TO APPROACH THE PROBLEM. WE CONTINUE TO URGE THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO FAMILY MEMBERS ANY INFORMATION IT MAY HAVE REGARDING SPECIFIC CASES OF DISAPPEARED PERSONS.

(2) A PROSPEROUS AND DEMOCRATIC ARGENTINA IS IMPORTANT TO THE WESTERN COMMUNITY. U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS ARE BEST SERVED BY RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANT HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRESS THAT HAS OCCURRED, THUS REINFORCING THE POSITIVE TREND, AND BY A CONSTRUCTIVE AND SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXPANDS COOPERATION ON SECURITY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARGENTINA

BEGINNING IN 1969, VIOLENCE FROM BOTH ENDS OF THE ARGENTINE POLITICAL SPECTRUM INCREASED. AS A RESULT, SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS -- BOTH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY--HAVE MAINTAINED STATE OF SIEGE PROCEDURES SINCE 1974. BY THEN, THE SITUATION HAD DETERIORATED SHARPLY. BOMBINGS, ROBBERIES, KIDNAPPINGS AND ASSASSINATIONS WERE COMMON OCCURRENCES. BETWEEN 1973 AND 1976, AT LEAST 2,000 PEOPLE DIED AS A RESULT OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE. ORGANIZED TERRORIST GROUPS ON BOTH EXTREMES NUMBERED AN ESTIMATED 6,000, WITH MANY MORE SYMPATHIZERS. COURTS AND POLITICAL LEADERS WERE INTIMIDATED, THE ECONOMY WAS DETERIORATING AND ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES WERE IN DISARRAY.

ON MARCH 24, 1976, THE ARMED FORCES TOOK CONTROL OF

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ARGENTINA PROJECT (S00000044)

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, A/RPS/IPS

Margaret P. Grafeld, Director

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Exemption(s):

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THE GOVERNMENT, VOWING TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND END TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION. THEY ALSO PLEDGED TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY. CONGRESS WAS CLOSED AND ALL

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT WERE REPLACED. POLITICAL PARTY ACTIVITIES, AS WELL AS MOST TRADE UNION RIGHTS, WERE SUSPENDED AND FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY WAS RESTRICTED. SINCE 1976, ULTIMATE GOVERNING AUTHORITY HAS RESTED IN A THREE-MAN JUNTA COMPOSED OF THE INCUMBENT COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES. THE PRESIDENT IS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER. FROM 1976 TO 1978 AND AGAIN SINCE DECEMBER 22, 1981, THE ARMY CINC HAS HELD THE PRESIDENCY CONCURRENTLY.

A. PRISONERS

IN MARCH 1976, THE SECURITY FORCES EMBARKED ON AN INTENSIFIED CAMPAIGN INTENDED TO ELIMINATE THE TERRORIST THREAT, ALONG WITH OTHER SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS. THE GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGED KILLING 450 PERSONS IN ARMED CLASHES DURING THE FIRST WEEKS AFTER THE COUP. TERRORIST VIOLENCE ALSO INCREASED; POLICE AND MILITARY FIGURES WERE BEING KILLED ON AN AVERAGE OF ONE A DAY. MANY KNOWN AND SUSPECTED TERRORISTS DISAPPEARED, ALONG WITH MANY PERSONS WITH NO KNOWN SUBVERSIVE CONNECTIONS.

BETWEEN 1974 AND 1980, 8,200 PERSONS ACCUSED OF TERRORISM OR SUBVERSION HAVE BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS DETAINED UNDER THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER (PEN) OF THE PRESIDENT. THE ARGENTINE CONSTITUTION PLACES NO TIME LIMIT FOR HOLDING PRISONERS UNDER THE PEN. AN ALTERNATIVE TO IMPRISONMENT -- GRANTED IRREGULARLY OVER THE YEARS DUE TO MILITARY OPPOSITION -- IS THE "RIGHT OF OPTION," WHEREBY PRISONERS MAY BE RELEASED INTO EXILE.

IN PURSUING THEIR ANTI-TERRORIST CAMPAIGN (1976-78), THE SECURITY FORCES OFTEN MISTREATED PRISONERS DURING THE INITIAL STAGE OF THEIR DETENTION, AND TORTURE WAS EMPLOYED SYSTEMATICALLY AS PART OF INTERROGATION PROCEDURES. THE COUNTER-TERRORIST CAMPAIGN WAS A MASSIVE, BUT NOT CLEARLY COORDINATED, EFFORT OF THE POLICE AND MILITARY FORCES. BRUTAL TACTICS WERE COMMONPLACE, BOTH BY THE AUTHORITIES AND THE TERRORIST OPPOSITION. BY THE END OF 1976, THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFENSIVE BEGAN TO SUCCEED; VIOLENCE BY THE LEFT DECLINED AND THE METHODS OF THE SECURITY FORCES BECAME MORE SUBTLE. STAGED SHOOTOUTS AND "DISAPPEARANCES" WERE FREQUENT SECURITY FORCE TACTICS. AS TIME PASSED, THE DIMINISHED THREAT FROM VIOLENCE OF THE LEFT, THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN INITIATIVES TOWARD BETTERING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AND ITS INCREASING AWARENESS OF

INTERNATIONAL CONCERN OVER ARGENTINA'S IMAGE CONTRIBUTED TO A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS. CONCEDED THAT EXCESSES HAD BEEN COMMITTED, THE GOVERNMENT TIGHTENED CONTROL OVER THE OPERATIONS OF SECURITY FORCES. IN EARLY 1978 THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE WAR ON TERRORISM HAD BEEN WON.

BEGINNING IN MID-1977, THE PEN POPULATION BEGAN TO DECLINE WITH THE RELEASE OF 342 PRISONERS AND THE PROCESSING IN REGULAR CIVILIAN AND MILITARY COURTS OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 OTHERS ACCUSED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTS. A FURTHER 389 WERE RELEASED IN A CHRISTMAS 1977 AMNESTY. THROUGHOUT 1978, THE DECLINE IN PEN PRISONERS CONTINUED AND, BY YEAR'S END, THE TOTAL WAS APPROXIMATELY 3,137-409 LESS THAN A YEAR BEFORE. AT THE END OF 1980,

THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 1,600 PERSONS HELD ON OTHER THAN COMMON CRIMINAL CHARGES. APPROXIMATELY 1,050 POLITICAL PRISONERS CURRENTLY REMAIN IN DETENTION, OF WHICH ABOUT 640 ARE HELD UNDER PEN. ABOUT 500 PEOPLE IMPRISONED FOR OTHER THAN COMMON CRIMINAL REASONS WERE RELEASED OR PLACED ON A SUPER-VISED FORM OF PAROLE DURING 1981. THERE WERE NO PEN ARRESTS IN 1981.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS MAINTAINS A REGULAR PROGRAM OF PRISON VISITS AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED AN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE WHICH MEETS EVERY MONTH TO CONSIDER RELEASES. IN 1981, THE SUPREME COURT NO LONGER ACCEPTED BROAD CHARGES OF "ASSOCIATION WITH SUBVERSION" AS SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR PEN DETENTION, AND DECIDED THAT A TEST OF REASONABLENESS MUST BE APPLIED TO CONTINUING PEN DETENTIONS. IN THE CASE ESTABLISHING THIS PRECEDENT (THE MOYA CASE), THE COURT ORDERED THE FREEING OF A PEN PRISONER -- A RULING WITH WHICH THE GOVERNMENT COMPLIED. IN AT LEAST SIX SUBSEQUENT CASES, THIS PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN APPLIED BY LOWER-LEVEL CIVILIAN COURTS.

AT THE INVITATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (IAHRC) VISITED ARGENTINA IN SEPTEMBER 1979, INTERVIEWING GOVERNMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS, RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL AND LABOR OFFICIALS AND VISITING PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS. THE IAHRC REPORT NOTED THE FULL COOPERATION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DURING ITS VISIT, REVIEWED THE PAST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND MADE A SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS. THE COMMISSION ALSO OBSERVED THAT VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS TO LIFE, LIBERTY, PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND SECURITY, A FAIR TRIAL AND DUE PROCESS DECREASED AFTER ITS VISIT. ARGENTINA STRONGLY OBJECTED TO THE IAHRC REPORT, ARGUING THAT THE COMMISSION'S REPORT REFLECTED NEITHER AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL DISORDER EXISTING PRIOR TO THE 1976 COUP NOR THE IMPROVED HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AT THE TIME OF THE COMMISSION'S VISIT. IN THAT SAME YEAR, A MISSION FROM THE NEW YORK CITY BAR ASSOCIATION ALSO VISITED THE COUNTRY. THE BAR ASSOCIATION GROUP WAS UNABLE TO VISIT PRISONS, BUT MET WITH A WIDE SPECTRUM OF LAWYERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS. THE GROUP DID NOT ATTEMPT TO VERIFY INDIVIDUAL ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE, BUT REPORTED A CERTAINTY OF SUCH ABUSE.

B. DISAPPEARED PERSONS

THE PROBLEM OF DISAPPEARANCES BEGAN TO BE SERIOUS IN THE WAKE OF THE 1974 EMERGENCE OF RIGHT-WING COUNTER-TERRORIST GROUPS. THESE GROUPS -- IN SOME CASES WITH THE AID OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS -- BEGAN TO KIDNAP PERSONS SUSPECTED OF "SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES," A VAGUELY DEFINED STANDARD. ACTIVITIES OF GROUPS SUCH AS THE ARGENTINE ANTI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE -- EMPLOYING TACTICS SIMILAR TO LEFT-WING GROUPS -- CONTRIBUTED TO A WORSENING OF THE SITUATION AND SUCH ACTIVITIES CONTINUED AFTER THE COUP DESPITE GOVERNMENT DISAVOWALS OF OFFICIAL INVOLVEMENT.

THE MOST CAREFULLY RECORDED AND DOCUMENTED LIST OF UNEXPLAINED DISAPPEARANCES HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE PERMANENT ASSEMBLY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN BUENOS AIRES AND CONTAINS ABOUT 5,600 CASES THROUGH 1979. OTHER ESTIMATES RUN HIGHER. BY 1979, THE NUMBER OF NEW CONFIRMED DISAPPEARANCES HAD DECREASED TO 44; IN 1980 THERE WERE 12. THESE NUMBERS CONTRAST SHARPLY WITH THE MORE THAN 600 CASES REPORTED IN 1978 AND

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THE THOUSANDS REPORTED IN THE YEARS BEFORE 1978. THERE HAVE BEEN NO CONFIRMED DISAPPEARANCES SINCE AUGUST 1980, ALTHOUGH ARGENTINE HUMAN RIGHTS SOURCES HAVE RECENTLY REPORTED 2 DISAPPEARANCES DURING 1981. THE INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED IN ONE CASE HAS SINCE REAPPEARED, DESCRIBING HIS ABSENCE AS DUE TO PERSONAL BUSINESS, ALTHOUGH HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS REMAIN SKEPTICAL.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TOOK AN IMPORTANT FIRST STEP TOWARD CLARIFYING THE FATE OF DISAPPEARED PERSONS BY PUBLISHING IN EARLY 1977 A LISTING OF PEN PRISONERS. THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMED THAT UNACCOUNTED-FOR PERSONS HAD GONE UNDERGROUND, BEEN KILLED AS A RESULT OF ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN SECURITY FORCES AND TERRORIST GROUPS, WERE KILLED BY LEFT- OR RIGHT-WING TERRORIST GROUPS

OR HAD FLED THE COUNTRY. (OVER THE YEARS, A FEW "DISAPPEARED" PERSONS DID REAPPEAR.)

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN HAVE SUGGESTED -- AND MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE OBSERVERS AGREE -- THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE "DISAPPEARED" ARE DEAD. A 1979 LAW SHORTENING THE PERIOD FOR A COURT FINDING OF PRESUMPTIVE DEATH HAS ALLEVIATED SOME PERSONAL HARDSHIPS IN LEGAL AND FINANCIAL MATTERS FOR THE SURVIVORS OF THE DISAPPEARED.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ACCOUNTING FOR THE DISAPPEARED. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS FACING ARGENTINA. WHEN THEY HAVE COMMENTED ON THIS ISSUE, GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN HAVE PLACED IT IN THE CONTEXT OF CASUALTIES IN THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM -- CASUALTIES, THEY STRESS, WHICH OCCURRED ON BOTH SIDES. TO THE MILITARY, THE QUESTION OF ACCOUNTABILITY RAISES CONCERNS OVER REPRISALS BY A FUTURE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT AND, THEREFORE, IMPINGES ON THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRATIC RULE. MOST ARGENTINES RECOGNIZE THAT THE MATTER MUST BE RESOLVED, BUT DIFFERENCES EXIST AMONG POLITICAL LEADERS AS TO HOW THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE APPROACHED. WHILE SOME POLITICAL LEADERS HAVE NOT MADE THIS AN ISSUE, IN DECEMBER 1981, A COALITION OF FIVE POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUED A DECLARATION CALLING FOR SOME TYPE OF OFFICIAL EXPLANATION TO THE NATION. WE WILL CONTINUE TO URGE THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO FAMILY MEMBERS ANY INFORMATION IT HAS ON SPECIFIC CASES OF DISAPPEARED PERSONS. IN ADDITION, WE HAVE ENCOURAGED THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO UTILIZE THE MECHANISM OF THE UNHRC'S WORKING GROUP ON ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION TO FAMILIES.

U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS

ARGENTINA IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY IS ENHANCED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE EXTENT THAT U.S.-ARGENTINE BILATERAL RELATIONS ARE STRONG AND COMPLEMENTARY. BEYOND THIS HEMISPHERE, WE SEEK TO EXPAND THE OVERLAP BETWEEN U.S. AND ARGENTINE POSITIONS ON MAJOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES.

STRATEGICALLY, ARGENTINA IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF ITS MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AND BECAUSE OF ITS POSITION ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, A PRIMARY TRANSIT ROUTE FOR THE MOVEMENT OF MIDDLE EAST OIL. POLITICALLY, ARGENTINA HAS LONG HAD AN INFLUENTIAL VOICE IN THE UN, OAS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORA. ECONOMICALLY,

ARGENTINA IS OUR FOURTH LARGEST MARKET IN LATIN AMERICA AND THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL DIRECT U.S. INVESTMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARGENTINA IS IMPORTANT FOR U.S./ARGENTINE RELATIONS. THE BUILDING OF A STRONG, CONFIDENT, AND DEMOCRATIC ARGENTINA IS THE TASK OF THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES CAN CONTRIBUTE IN HELPING ARGENTINA ACHIEVE BOTH HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY GOALS. THESE GOALS ARE COMPLEMENTARY, NOT CONTRADICTORY.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS ON BOTH THE RIGHT AND LEFT IN ARGENTINA WHO, AT BEST, PAY ONLY LIP SERVICE TO DEMOCRACY. MANY OF THE SAME INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS OPPOSE A CLEAR AND PRINCIPLED STAND FOR ARGENTINA WITHIN THE WESTERN ALLIANCE. IT IS IN THE UNITED STATES INTEREST TO STRENGTHEN MODERATES, WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT AND OUTSIDE, BY RECOGNIZING THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRESS THAT HAS OCCURRED AND BY BEING PREPARED TO COOPERATE IN ASSISTING WITH ARGENTINA'S OWN SECURITY NEEDS -- TO THE DEGREE THAT SUCH SALES OR ASSISTANCE WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL PEACE AND ENHANCE OVERALL HEMISPHERIC SECURITY. END QUOTE. HAIG

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